

APPENDIX 1

FORM FOR ADVANCE DECLARATION OF A MEMBER'S INTEREST IN AN ITEM OR ITEMS OF BUSINESS AT A MEETING OF THE FULL COUNCIL

THIS FORM IS INTENDED TO SPEED UP THE PROCESS OF DECLARING MEMBERS' INTERESTS, IN CASES WHERE A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF MEMBERS HAVE THE SAME INTEREST, BY ENABLING MEMBERS TO DO SO IN WRITING IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING. AT THE START OF THE MEETING THE MAYOR WILL READ OUT THE NAMES OF THOSE MEMBERS DECLARING THE SAME INTEREST IN AN ITEM.

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL 3 COLUMNS AND SIGN/DATE THE FORM AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE WHERE INDICATED. THERE IS GUIDANCE OVERLEAF ABOUT WHAT MIGHT CONSTITUTE A PERSONAL OR A PREJUDICIAL INTEREST BUT THIS IS A SHORT SUMMARY AND NOT COMPREHENSIVE. IF IN DOUBT, PLEASE CONSULT THE MONITORING OFFICER, JOHN SUDDABY (ON X 3974), OR THE PRINCIPAL PROJECT LAWYER CORPORATE, TERENCE MITCHISON (ON X 5936).

Please state the agenda item number(s) and short title of the report(s) in respect of which you are declaring an interest?	Is this interest solely a personal one? Or is it also a prejudicial interest? Personal or Prejudicial?	Please state the nature of your personal/prejudicial interest, for example, the Council business may affect your employer or your home in the Borough or a public body you have been appointed to ?

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Signed

Dated

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM BY EMAIL/POST/HAND DELIVERY TO KEN PRYOR, DEPUTY HEAD OF MEMBER SERVICES, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE BY 5.00 P.M ON THE DAY OF THE COUNCIL MEETING. THE FORM MAY STILL BE USED TO DECLARE YOUR INTEREST(S) AT THE MEETING ITSELF BUT MEMBERS WILL REMAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT THE CORRECT DECLARATION IS MADE.

SUMMARY ON PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS UNDER THE MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT

Personal Interests

These are two kinds of personal interests: (1) those you have registered with the Monitoring Officer in the statutory register of Members' interests, and (2) interests not on the register but which affect your well-being or financial position and/or the well-being or financial position of a "relevant person" e.g. a family member or a close associate, as explained below.

If you have a personal interest within (1) or (2) this must be declared at the start of a Council meeting when an item on the agenda relates to, or is likely to affect, that personal interest. This is so whether or not you have already registered the interest in the statutory register.

Interests you must register include the following: (a) membership of an Outside Body whether or not you were appointed by the Council, (b) your own business, (c) your employer, (d) any body paying you official/election expenses, (e) a company in which you have shares with a nominal value over £25,000, (f) any Council contract in which you, or your firm/company, have an interest, (g) any land in Haringey which you own or where you have a lease/licence, (h) any land owned by the Council where you/your firm are the tenant.

If you have registered receipt of a gift or hospitality worth at least £25, and the Council business affects the donor of the gift/hospitality, it must be declared at the meeting if it was registered within the last 3 years before the meeting.

Any matter could fall within (2) above, as affecting your "well-being", if it could affect your quality of life or happiness either positively or negatively. To count as a personal interest it must also affect you or a "relevant person" to a greater extent than the majority of other residents in the Ward affected by the decision.

A "relevant person" is a member of your family (i.e. a spouse/partner, child/grandchild, parent/grandparent, brother/sister, aunt/uncle, nephew/niece, cousin or in-law) or a "close associate" (e.g. a friend, colleague or business associate who is more than a mere acquaintance). The employer of such a "relevant person" or a company where they are a director or shareholder will also count as a "relevant person".

Prejudicial Interests

To have a "prejudicial interest" you must first have a personal interest, as above, and that interest must be one that an observer knowing the facts would reasonably regard as so significant that is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest. For example, a Member who was a school governor might well have a prejudicial interest if a matter affecting that particular school were to be debated at Council. This is an objective "test" and your subjective view about the factors that would influence you may be irrelevant.

If you have a prejudicial interest, but intend to make representations to the meeting under the special rules applicable to this situation, it would be advisable to discuss this well in advance with the Monitoring Officer or his staff. Unless you comply with these special rules, you must not be present in the Chamber at all when the relevant item(s) are under consideration and you must not seek to influence the decision improperly.